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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

(HONORABLE JOHN A. HOUSTON)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

RODRIGO GUEVARA-OSUNA,

Defendant.

) Case No. 08CR00923-JAH

)

) DATE: May 27, 2008

) TIME: 8:30 a.m.

)

) STATEMENT OF FACTS AND MEMORANDUM

) OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT

) OF MOTIONS OF RODRIGO GUEVARA-OSUNA

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**I.**

**STATEMENT OF FACTS<sup>1</sup>**

The government asserts that on February 27, 2008, after having been excluded, deported and removed from the United States, Mr. Guevara-Osuna was found in the United States, in violation of 8 U.S.C. §1326.

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<sup>1</sup> The following statement of facts and any facts further cited in this motion are based on the government's 18 U.S.C. §1326 complaint against Mr. Guevara-Osuna. Mr. Guevara-Osuna in no way admits the truth of these facts nor their accuracy as cited in these motions. Further, he reserves the right to challenge the truth and accuracy of these facts in any subsequent pleadings or during any further proceedings.

**II.**

**THIS COURT SHOULD COMPEL DISCOVERY AND ORDER**

**THE PRESERVATION OF THE EVIDENCE**

At the time of this filing, the government has provided Mr. Guevara-Osuna with limited discovery -- in total 76 pages of discovery.

Mr. Guevara-Osuna moves for the production by the government of the following discovery and for the preservation of evidence. This request is not limited to those items of which the prosecutor knows, but rather includes all discovery listed below that is in the custody, control, care, or knowledge of any government agency. See generally *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419 (1995); *United States v. Bryan*, 868 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir. 1989).

1. The Defendant's Statements. The Government must disclose to Mr. Guevara-Osuna all copies of any written or recorded statements made by the defendant; the substance of any statements (even if not written or recorded) made by him which the Government intends to offer in evidence at trial; any response by the defendant to interrogation; the substance of any oral statements which the Government intends to introduce at trial and any written summaries of the defendant's oral statements contained in the handwritten notes of the Government agent; any response to any Miranda warnings which may have been given to the defendant; and any other statements by the defendant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A). The Advisory Committee Notes and the 1991 amendments to Rule 16 make clear that the Government must reveal all the defendant's statements, whether oral or written, regardless of whether the government intends to make any use of those statements.
2. Arrest Reports, Notes and Dispatch Tapes. The defense also specifically requests that all arrest reports, notes and dispatch or any other tapes and TECS records that relate to the circumstances surrounding his arrest or any questioning be turned over to him. This request includes, but is not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts or other documents in which statements of the defendant or any other discoverable material is contained. This is all discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). See also *Loux v. United States*, 389 F.2d 911 (9th Cir. 1968). Arrest reports, investigator's notes, memos from arresting officers, dispatch tapes, sworn statements, and prosecution reports pertaining to the defendant are available

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under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B) and (C), Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 and 12(i). Preservation of rough notes is requested, whether or not the government deems them discoverable.

3. Brady Material. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests all documents, statements, agents' reports, and tangible evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt and/or which affects the credibility of the government's case. Impeachment and exculpatory evidence both fall within Brady's definition of evidence favorable to the accused. United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976).

4. Any Information That May Result in a Lower Sentence Under the Guidelines. The government must produce this information under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

5. The Defendant's Prior Record. Evidence of a prior record is available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(D). Counsel specifically requests a complete copy of any criminal record.

6. Any Proposed 404(b) Evidence. To the extent that there is any such evidence, the government must produce evidence of prior similar acts under Fed. R. Crim. P. 404(b) and "shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial . . . of the general nature" of any evidence the government proposes to introduce under Fed. R. Crim. P. 404(b) at trial. See United States v. Vega, 188 F.3d 1150, 1154-1155 (9th Cir. 1999). Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests that such notice be given three weeks before trial in order to give the defense time to adequately investigate and prepare for trial.

7. Evidence Seized. Evidence seized as a result of any search, either warrantless or with a warrant, is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E).

8. Request for Preservation of Evidence. The defense specifically requests that all dispatch tapes or any other physical evidence that may be destroyed, lost, or otherwise put out of the possession, custody, or care of the government and which relate to the arrest or the events leading to the arrest in this case be preserved. This request includes, but is not limited to, individuals, the results of any fingerprint analysis, the defendant's personal effects, the vehicle, and any other evidence seized from the defendant or any third party. It is requested that the government be ordered to question all the agencies and individuals involved in the prosecution and investigation of this case to determine if such evidence exists, and if it does exist to inform those parties to preserve any such evidence.

9. Henthorn Material. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests that the Assistant United States Attorney (“AUSA”) assigned to this case oversee (not personally conduct) a review of all personnel files of each agent involved in the present case, and produce to him any exculpatory information and impeachment material at least two weeks prior to trial and one week prior to the motion hearing. See Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 437, 438 (1995) (holding that “the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to the others acting on the government’s behalf in the case, including the police”); United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991); see also United States v. Jennings, 960 F.2d 1488 (9th Cir. 1992) (AUSA may not be ordered to personally conduct examination of records; appropriate government agency may review files and notify AUSA of contents as long as AUSA makes the determination regarding material to be disclosed); United States v. Herring, 83 F.3d 1120 (9th Cir. 1996) (accord). In addition, the defendant requests that if the government is uncertain whether certain information is to be turned over pursuant to this request, that it produce such information to the Court in advance of the trial and the motion hearing for an in camera inspection.
10. Tangible Objects. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests the opportunity to inspect, copy, and test, as necessary, all other documents and tangible objects, including photographs, books, papers, documents, alleged narcotics, fingerprint analyses, vehicles, or copies of portions thereof, which are material to the defense or intended for use in the government’s case-in-chief or were obtained from or belong to the defendant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(E). Specifically, Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests copies of his immigration file as well as any recordings of his alleged prior removal.
11. Expert Witnesses. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests the name, qualifications, and a written summary of the testimony of any person that the government intends to call as an expert witness during its case in chief. Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(G). Defendant requests the notice of expert testimony be provided at a minimum of two weeks prior to trial so that the defense can properly prepare to address and respond to this testimony, including obtaining its own expert and/or investigating the opinions, credentials of the government’s expert and a hearing in advance of trial to determine the admissibility of qualifications of any expert. See Kumho v. Carmichael Tire Co., 526 U.S. 137, 119

- 1 S.Ct. 1167, 1176 (1999) (trial judge is “gatekeeper” and must determine, reliability and relevancy  
 2 of expert testimony and such determinations may require “special briefing or other proceedings”).
- 3 12. Impeachment Evidence. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests any evidence that any prospective government  
 4 witness has engaged in any criminal act whether or not resulting in a conviction and whether any  
 5 witness has made a statement favorable to the defendant. See Fed. R. Evid. 608, 609 and 613; Brady  
 6 v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963); United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197, 1201-1202 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988);  
 7 Thomas v. United States, 343 F.2d 49, 53-54 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1965).
- 8 13. Evidence of Criminal Investigation of Any Government Witness. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests any  
 9 evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by federal, state or local authorities for  
 10 any criminal conduct. United States v. Chitty, 760 F.2d 425 (2d Cir. 1985).
- 11 14. Evidence of Bias or Motive to Lie. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests any evidence that any prospective  
 12 government witness is biased or prejudiced against him, or has a motive to falsify or distort his or  
 13 her testimony. Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S. 39, 57-58 (1987); United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d  
 14 1197, 1201-1202 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).
- 15 15. Evidence Affecting Perception, Recollection, Ability to Communicate, or Truth Telling The defense  
 16 requests any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or evaluation, that tends to show  
 17 that any prospective witness’ ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the truth is  
 18 impaired, and any evidence that a witness has ever used narcotics or other controlled substance, or  
 19 has ever been an alcoholic. See United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197, 1201-1202 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).
- 20 16. Witness Addresses. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests the name and last known address of each  
 21 prospective government witness. See United States v. Cook, 608 F.2d 1175, 1181 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1979)  
 22 (defense counsel has equal right to talk to witnesses). The defendant also requests the name and last  
 23 known address of every witness to the crime or crimes charged (or any of the overt acts committed  
 24 in furtherance thereof) who will not be called as a government witness. United States v. Cadet, 727  
 25 F.2d 1453 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984).
- 26 17. Name of Witnesses Favorable to the Defendant. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests the name of any  
 27 witness who made an arguably favorable statement concerning the defendant or who could not  
 28 identify him or who was unsure of his identity, or participation in the crime charged.

- 1 18. Statements Relevant to the Defense. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests disclosure of any statement  
2 relevant to any possible defense or contention that he might assert. United States v. Bailleaux, 685  
3 F.2d 1105 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.1982). This includes recordings of any alleged deportation proceedings..
- 4 19. Jencks Act Material. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests production in advance of trial of all material,  
5 including dispatch tapes, which the government must produce pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C.  
6 § 3500 and Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2. Advance production will avoid the possibility of delay at trial to  
7 allow the defendant to investigate the Jencks material. A verbal acknowledgment that “rough” notes  
8 constitute an accurate account of the witness’ interview is sufficient for the report or notes to qualify  
9 as a statement under § 3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92 (1963). In  
10 United States v. Boshell, 952 F.2d 1101 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991) the Ninth Circuit held that when an agent  
11 goes over interview notes with the subject of the interview the notes are then subject to the Jencks  
12 Act. See also United States v. Riley, 189 F.3d 802, 806-808 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Mr. Guevara-Osuna  
13 requests pre-trial disclosure of such statements to avoid unnecessary recesses and delays for defense  
14 counsel to properly use any Jencks statements and prepare for cross examination.
- 15 20. Giglio Information & Agreements Between the Government and Witnesses. Pursuant to Giglio v.  
16 United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972), Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests all statements and/or promises,  
17 express or implied, made to any witness, in exchange for their testimony in this case, and all other  
18 information which could be used for impeachment.
- 19 21. Agreements Between the Government and Witnesses. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests discovery  
20 regarding any express or implicit promise, understanding, offer of immunity, of past, present, or  
21 future compensation, or any other kind of agreement or understanding, including any implicit  
22 understanding relating to criminal or civil income tax, forfeiture or fine liability, between any  
23 prospective government witness and the government (federal, state and/or local). This request also  
24 includes any discussion with a potential witness about or advice concerning any contemplated  
25 prosecution, or any possible plea bargain, even if no bargain was made, or the advice not followed.
- 26 22. Informants and Cooperating Witnesses. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests disclosure of the names and  
27 addresses of all informants or cooperating witnesses used or to be used in this case, and in particular,  
28 disclosure of any informant who was a percipient witness in this case or otherwise participated in

1 the crime charged against Mr. Guevara-Osuna. The government must disclose the informant's  
2 identity and location, as well as disclose the existence of any other percipient witness unknown or  
3 unknowable to the defense. Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 52, 61-62 (1957). The government  
4 must disclose any information derived from informants which exculpates or tends to exculpate the  
5 defendant.

6 23. Bias by Informants or Cooperating Witnesses. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests disclosure of any  
7 information indicating bias on the part of any informant or cooperating witness. Giglio v. United  
8 States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972). Such information would include what, if any, inducements, favors,  
9 payments or threats were made to the witness to secure cooperation with the authorities.

10 24. Personnel Records of Government Officers Involved in the Arrest. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests all  
11 citizen complaints and other related internal affairs documents involving any of the immigration  
12 officers or other law enforcement officers who were involved in the investigation, arrest and  
13 interrogation of Defendant. See Pitchess v. Superior Court, 11 Cal. 3d 531, 539 (1974). Because of  
14 the sensitive nature of these documents, defense counsel will be unable to procure them from any  
15 other source.

16 25. Training of Relevant Law Enforcement Officers. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests copies of all written,  
17 videotaped or otherwise recorded policies or training instructions or manuals issued by all law  
18 enforcement agencies involved in the case (United States Customs Service, Border Patrol, DHS,  
19 Imperial Beach Sheriff's Department, etc.) to their employees regarding: (1) the informing of  
20 suspects of their Constitutional rights; (2) the questioning of suspects and witnesses.

21 26. Residual Request. Mr. Guevara-Osuna intends by this discovery motion to invoke his rights to  
22 discovery to the fullest extent possible under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the  
23 Constitution and laws of the United States. The defendant requests that the government provide him  
24 and his attorney with the above requested material sufficiently in advance of trial to avoid  
25 unnecessary delay prior to cross examination.

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1 **III.**

2 **MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS**

3 To date, Mr. Guevara-Osuna and defense counsel have received 76 pages of discovery from the  
4 government. It is anticipated that as new information comes to light, the defense will likely find it necessary  
5 to file further motions. Mr. Guevara-Osuna requests a further opportunity to file further motions based upon  
6 information gained through the discovery process.

7 **IV.**

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 For the foregoing reasons, Mr. Guevara-Osuna respectfully requests that this Court grant these  
10 motions.

11 Respectfully submitted,

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13 Dated: May 16, 2008

s/ Bridget Kennedy  
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